



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XII.

ZATURDAG den 3den JANUARY, 1824.

N. 1

Gedrukt en Zaterdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Wd. W. M. LEE.

**D**E Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

In aanmerking nemende dat het overeenkomstig de bestaande bÿ het Gouvernement in het Moederland gemaakte bepaling zoude zÿn de sommen van f300 en f150 die vermeld staan in het 65 Artikel des Reglements op het Beleid der Regering, het Justitie wezen, den Handel en de Scheepvaart alhier, waarin de Judicature van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee Zaken op dit Eiland is vastgesteld; tegen de koers van 33 1-3 stuivers Nederlandsch Courant per pezo van achten te berekenen.

Is goedgevonden en besloten: bÿ alteratie van den koers tegen welke de voormelde sommen in Curaçaosche Courant berekend en overgebracht zÿn bÿ Artikels 5 en 7 van het Reglement op de manier van procederen, voor het Collegie van Commerce en Zee Zaken alhier, hierbÿ te bepalen dat de bedoelde sommen zullen berekend worden tegen 33 1-3 stuivers Nederlandsch Courant per pezo van achten; zoo dat de eerstgemelde som van f300 die van Ps. 189 zal uitmaken in stede van Ps. 150 zoo als in het gezegde aangehaalde 5 Artikel des gemelden Reglement is uitgedrukt; en dat de Cognitie van het meer gemelde Collegie over zaken die niet van eenen Commercielen aard zÿn zal gaan over de zoodanigen welke bedragen in Curaçaosche Courant beneden Ps. 90 gelijk staande met de tweede gemelde som van f150, zullen zÿn en niet beneden Ps. 75 gelijk bepaald is in het mede aangehaalde 7 Artikel van het hiervorengemelde Reglement.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 16den December 1823, het elfde Jaar van Zÿner Majesteits Regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd, (w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter Ordonnantie van dezelve, (w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 23sten der gemelde maand. (w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

**D**E Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is: ten einde de Solemnisatie van huwelyken nog nader te brengen op den voet waarop zulks in het Moederland gebruikelijk is, te bepalen, zoo als bÿ deze bepaald wordt:

1. Dat voortaan van den 1sten der maand January van het aanstaande Jaar 1824 af aan, geene voltrekking van huwelyken in de huizen of woningen der Contrahenten zal plaats hebben, ten ware in geval van uitdrukkelyke nood wegens ziekte vergezeld van periculum in mora ingevolge voldoende getuigschriften van deskundigen, waardoor de voltrekking geen uitstel lyden kan, als mede uit hoofde van andere erkende wettelyke oorzaken; alle ter beoordeeling van de Leden Commissarissen uit dezen Raad dewelke als dan de bevoegdheid zullen hebben de huwelyken van personen die zich in dusdanige omstandigheden bevinden, zelfs dadelyk na de afkondiging der vereischte huwelyks geboden, ten hunne huizen of woonplaatse te Solemniseren,

zonder dat buiten de gewone legessen op de Solemnisatie ten Gouvernements Huisze bepaald, daarvoor iets meerder of anders zal mogen berekend en gevorderd worden dan de som van Vyf en Twintig Pezos van Achten ten behoeve der armen

2. Dat de aantekening van huwelyken, zoo als zulks nu plaats heeft des Vÿdags zal blyven geschieden en dat er in stede van drie niet meer dan twee achtereenvolgende Zondags geboden daarvan zullen noodig zÿn, waarna de aldus aangeteekende en afgekondigde huwelyken op den eerst volgenden Woensdag, des morgens te elf ure, in de Raad Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis binuen het Fort Amsterdam zullen worden gesolemniseerd.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam, op Curaçao den 16den December 1823, het elfde jaar van Zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd, (w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter Ordonnantie van dezelve, (w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, den 23sten der gemelde maand. (w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

**D**E Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is: te bepalen, zoo als hierbÿ wordt bepaald, dat de Leden Commissarissen uit dezen Raad in het toekomende, aanvang nemende met het volgende Jaar 1824 alle Woensdagen, geene feestdagen zÿnde, des morgens te elf ure in de Raad-Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam zullen vaceren, ten einde aldaar alle ter Secretary van den Raad opgegevene en daartoe gereed liggende koop en hypotheekbrieven te passeren; weshalve dan alle belanghebbenden zich des Woensdag ter bepaalde ure ter gemelde Secretary zullen hebben te begeven tot zoodanig einde als het vereischt wordt, om van aldaar naar de voormelde bestemde plaats te gaan.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 16den December 1823, het elfde jaar van Zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd, (w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve, (w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad den 23sten der gemelde maand. (w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Den 2den January 1824.

TE HUUR OF TE KOOP.

**E**ENE Buitenplaats, met derzeiver woonhuis, bestaande uit eene Zaal, drie Kamers, waar by nog eene Regenbak, een Bidhuis, Keuken, Paarden Stal, &c gelegen op Vienna, in het 3te Wyk, Huis No 186, toebehoorende aan Mejuf vrouw Deweduwe Vaughan, thans Echtgenote van den Heer K. van Eekhout.

Men gelieve zich tot dat einde te vervoegen by LUCAS HANSZ.

December 19, 1823.

FOR SALE.

A handsome substantial well made fashionable GIG, with Harness complete, just imported from New York. Apply at the Store of SAMUEL LYON.

Den 17den December 1823.

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

Zal tegens den 20sten January vertrekken, de snel zeilende Boot



MARIA & JACOBA, Kapitein J. J. BART.

Voor Vracht en Passagie, vervoege men zich ten Kantore van J. W. G. JUTTING.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 2den January 1824.

**D**E ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achibaren Raad behoortlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geten, en ordonneert, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Franche Broden 20. en

De Ronde Broden 21. en.

Op pene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

WM. H. GORSRA, Tweede Klerk.

BEKENDMAKING.

**A**LZGO den persoon van PIERLINGS VAN WASSENAAR, Schryver van zekere brief gedateert Curaçao des 1sten January 1822 en zedde: seert aan den Predikant VAN BRONKHORST, te Vierlingsbeek in Noord-Brabant, en volgens dat adres verzonden met het schip MARIA, kapitein de Jong, alhier niet bekend, waarop egter antwoord ontvangen is, hetwelk tevens met de voorzede originele brief by den Officie Fiscaal berust, op dit Eiland niet is uitvindig te maken, zoo wordt elk en een ieder die omtrent deze persoon of zÿn verbyf eenig narrigt kan geven, door den ondergeschreeven Raad Fiscaal ten vriendelyke verzoekt, om zulks ter Fiscaal te willen open zeggen, kunnende de eigenhandige brief des bezegnde gezien, en de handteekening en sigel geexamineert worden tot meerdere informatie.

RAMMELWIJN DE SAVER.

Fiscaal den 30 ten December 1823.

**D**E Heer HENRY SOARES en Mejuf vrouw ANTONIA, maken by deze bekend aan alle hunne Vrienden en Bekenden, dat zy van voornemens zÿn onder Gods zegen met elkander in den Huwelyken staat op den 4den dezer te treden, en verzoeken aan hunne wederzydsche vrienden, hunne vereeniging met hunne vriendschap te blyven vereenen.

Curaçao den 3den January 1824

Wy hebben de Porto Rico Couranten ontvangen loopende tot den 5den December. Deze Couranten tot den 3den, dragen nog het opschrift van Gaceta del Gobierno Constitucional de Puerto Rico, doch die van den 4ten en volgende voeren alleen tot titel Gaceta de Gobierno de Puerto Rico; die van den 5den behelst de volgende afkondigingen:

Leve de Koning!

OFFICIEEL ARTIKEL.

Het heeft den koning onze soeverein beheerd om my het volgende koninglyke besluit toezenden:

Daar ik door de Goddelyke barmhartigheid op den troon van myne doorluchtyge voorouders hersteld ben is het myn eer te zorgen om te vernietigen het hatelyke systeem ingevoerd door eenige isfhartige en oproerige ministers welke het vertrouwen, dat men in hen stelde onwaardig waren.

Alle pogingen en growelyke misdaden waardoor myne koninglyke persoon en familie gesangen gehouden werden, waren Gods zy dank niet bestand tegen den edelmoedigen bystand van myn doorluchtigen oom den koning van Frankryk en de overige soevereinen van Europaen die algemeenen standvastigen en vrijwilligen kreet van myne beminde onderdane. Die in massa opstonden terug eischende de sloude wyze wetten die zoo vele eeuwen Spanjes roem en grootheid bewerk hebben. Daar ik thans in myne wettige magt hersteld ben, zal myne koninglyke ziel niet rusten eivorens ik dezelve zegenigen doe genietten en dezelfde rampen leenige van de uitgestrekte kolonien, welke de voorzienigheid van den triump myner roemryke wapenen onderworpen heeft.

Een groot gedeelte dezer uitgestrekte en ryke kolonien worden gedrukt door alle verschrikke lykeden van een burger en verwoestende oorlog, door het verraad van het magtige leger dat bestemd was om hen te bevredigen; deze myne bezittingen zullen hoop ik de roest en den voorspoed weder verkrygen, te wyl zy terug ke-



langzaam in den voertgang. Eenige van hen zyn reeds zoodanig bevorderd, dat wy mogen hopen op eenen gunstigen uitslag.

"Ik ben hiertoe slechts eenmaal verplicht geweest om wederkerige maatregelen te gebruiken teneinde den invoer van vreemde voortbrengsels te verhinderen of te bepalen. Het is met leed wezen, dat ik in dit geval van onze liberale grondbeginsels heb moeten afwyken, het zal voor my een groot genoegen zyn, wanneer dit strekken zou om die grondbeginsels in anderen aantemoedigen, en dus dat zy van korten duur zyn.

"Overal in onze overzeesche bezittingen, heerschen de grootste order, voorspoed en rust.

"De reeds begonnene werken van algemeen nut worden met gunstige vooruitzichten voortgezet; en verscheidene anderen worden ondernomen ter bevordering en volmaking der gemeenschappen tuschen de verschillende gedeeltes van het ryk.

"Z. M. begon wegens de financiële zaken te spreken en sprak daarover in gunstige uitdrukkingen. Z. M. gaf zynen wensch te kennen om het groote werk der nieuwe wetborden, in deze zitting voortgezet te zien, en Z. M. eindigde in de volgende uitdrukkingen:

"Uwe tegenwoordige sessie, welke ik hierby verklaar geopend te zyn, zal ongetwyfeld nieuwe bewyzen geven, der overeenstemming onzer pogingen en oogmerken, om het welzyn van ons bemind land te bevorderen.

"Z. M. verwyderde zich toen, en de sessie werd op de gewone wyze gesloten."

In de zitting van de tweede kamer op den 21sten werden de Heeren Sandberg, Van de Poll en Nicolai benoemd tot de drie kandidaten om aan zyne majesteit voorgesteld te worden, op dat hy een als president zou uitkiezen.

Brieven van Madrid melden dat de koning het voornemen heeft om het geheele leger te ontbinden; en slechts weinige regimenten lieue troepen op nieuw te organiseren, wyl Spanje geen talryk leger meer noodig heeft; zelfs is het leger gevaarlyk geweest voor de koninglyke magt daarom zal er voornamelyk eene koninglyke militia opgericht worden, wyl het gebleken is dat de grootte steun van de koninglyke magt in het landvolk is gelegen. En het vermindere van de lini-troepen zal ook eene groote besuiniging te weeg brengen. De vele duizende manschappen die dus ledig geraken, zullen gebruikt worden tot de expeditie, welke gereed gemaakt wordt om Amerika weer te bevredigen, en waartoe de magtige bondgenooten de noodige transporten, geldmiddelen, enz. zullen leveren.

Dit plan is hetzelfde als het ontbinden en nieuw organiseren van het Fransche leger van Napoleon, hetwelke daarna den koning van Frankryk zoo vele getrouwheid betoond heeft dat deze troepen hebben laten gebruiken zelfs om de konstitutionele regering in Spanje omverreterwerpen, en de koninglyke magt weer te herstellen. Het koninglyke bestuur verwacht dus d. zelfde getrouwheid dier expeditie troepen; welke behoorlyk betaald, en van welke de dapperen en getrouwen beloond en in rang verhoogd zullen worden.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, Dec. 1.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Some of the papers say that England makes a stand against any farther extension of the power of Russia in the east of Europe, and any attack on the new American states, except by Spain or Portugal, dependent solely on their own resources. The preparations making in the naval arsenals of England, appear to streng then this opinion.

It is not against the principles of freedom in Europe alone, that the Holy Alliance intend to limit their operations; but every effort, according to the advice received this day from Paris, is also to be made to put down, what these legitimates call, revolution in America, and in conformity with this vast and gigantic resolution, the emperor Alexander has recalled all his accredited agents from the Brazils, and an expedition is forthwith to be forwarded from Spain under the flag of that nation, against the Republic of Colombia. This expedition is to consist of twelve thousand soldiers, nominally Spaniards, but fitted out at the expense of France, attended by French artillery and engineer officers, and the necessary number of priests and licensed spies, who may by bribery, fraud, and fanaticism, prepare the way for tyranny.—*Morn. Chron. Oct. 30.*

We learn, from good authority, that it is a settled point that France is to continue the military occupation of Spain to a certain extent, and for a definite object, namely, until the government of Ferdinand is entirely and firmly re-established. In pursuance of this plan, Cadiz will be occupied by 10,000 troops; Madrid by 5000, and 15,000 will take up positions along the line of the Ebro. One great point which it is intended to accomplish, if possible, is the entire disbanding of the Spanish army, as now constituted, and to remodel it upon a totally different system. It is hoped that this will materially accelerate the restoration of internal tranquillity.—*Courier.*

The accounts from Paris of the 28th, speak of an agitation in the stock market, in consequence of rumours that the minister Villele was about to leave Paris; that there was little doubt of the intentions of the king that there should be no session of the chambers—and by the rumours of naval preparations in England.

It is asserted that the duke of Beluno has re-

fused the appointment of ambassador to Vienna.

The king of Portugal has directed a contract to be made for a new loan of ten millions of dollars, and has ordered measures to be taken to improve his revenue. Another conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Oporto.

An advance took place in Spanish bonds at London on the 30th of Oct. in consequence of a report received on that day, that the king of Spain had modified his decree with regard to the loan. Bonds of 1821 rose from 25 to 30, and the new stock from 20 to 23½.

The Thetis frigate, sailed from Plymouth October 19th, for Mexico, with Mr Lionel Harvey and Mr. Ward, commissioners, and three consuls. The Isis sailed on the 20th, with colonel Hamilton and colonel Patrick Campbell, commissioners, and five consuls for Colombia.

It is stated that the commissioners are to enter into commercial treaties, and establish a political understanding conformably to the instructions they carry out. If they succeed, and the South American governments consent to the residence of consuls in their ports, the functions of the latter will then commence, and every six months they are instructed to send home a report of the imports, exports, productions, &c. of their several departments.

Barcelona had not yielded, but was said to be treating for terms; the opposition in that quarter of Spain had become feeble. The fortress of Urgel surrendered on the 20th, being overpowered. A despatch from marshal Lauriston, of the 19th, announces a convention with the baron d'Eroles, captain general of Catalonia, and the governor of Lerida—the fortress and castle to be delivered up on the 30th.

Mina, and Botten, have replied to the summons of the king, that they require a precise order in the hand writing of Ferdinand, to be brought by a Spaniard.

Accounts from Cadiz, are to Oct. 10th, and state that M. Donnay had taken command.—Part of the French guards left there on the 10th. The constitutionalists continued to emigrate, some merchants among them. A frigate carried the deputies and regents to Gibraltar.

The birth day of the king of Spain was celebrated at Seville on the 14th. The British minister was present, and congratulated him on his happy liberation.

The duke de Montemar is appointed president of the council of the Indies.

A meeting took place betwixt the emperors of Austria and Russia regarding the future state of the Turkish empire, on the 6th Oct. which lasted only for an hour, and the final arrangement of the object of this meeting was left to their prime ministers.

King Ferdinand has issued decrees, from Seville, denouncing pernicious books, and directs a commission to inquire what books are fit for Spaniards to read.

The Superb, 78, capt. M'Kenzie, two other 74's, and 5 frigates are ordered to proceed forth with from Plymouth to the W. Indies.

Extract of a letter received in London.

Bayonne, Oct. 21.

"The political horizon of Spain appears still covered with dark clouds, and it is to be feared that the rigorous measures adopted by his majesty may tend to prolong, rather than to terminate the horrors of civil war. The constitutional troops that form part of Ballasteros' army are still numerous in Jaen, Murcia, and part of Andalusia. Galicia is in fermentation, and doubts seem to be entertained of Morillo. In the Estremadura the constitutionalists lately obtained considerable advantages, and obliged the troops opposed to them to retreat towards Toledo, leaving a great many wounded at Talavera. La Royna, Carthagoena and Alicent refuse to submit, and, if they please, may hold out longer than the places which have already surrendered. It may be apprehended that even the frontier provinces will be scenes of bloodshed, as soon as the French leave them: at present they resemble a desert.

"The Empeinado has entered Caceres with out opposition, and proceeded thence to Truxillo, where he arrived, though Quesada made a show of opposing him. It is affirmed that many of the troops which had quitted Ballasteros, in conformity with the convention, have joined Lopez Baños, who is thus much strengthened. It is said that all the troops are going to be sent to that part of Estremadura, which are at Segovia, as well as all the army in Castile, and the French troops in the environs of Madrid.

"It seems that the king means to leave Seville on the 18th if his equipages are arrived.—The duke of Angouleme is on his return to France, and is not expected to make any stay at Madrid. Whether he will just visit the army in Catalonia is uncertain; but the general opinion here is that he will not. The return of our army is still spoken of, and the details are the same as those we have already given, only it is reported that general Bourmont will be the commander in chief of the part which remains in Spain, and that 10,000 men will be placed in Cadiz. The Cortes and the late ministers have retired to Gibraltar.

"The inquisition, it seems, is re established, and the general of the Capuchins appointed grand inquisitor. A very energetic proclamation of Mina is spoken of, in which he refuses to obey the order of the king, because it is not counter signed by a responsible minister. He renews, it is said, his declaration that he will put to death a great number of officers and bishops if Riego is executed; and it is affirmed that this menace has produced its effect, and

that Riego will be sent a prisoner to France.—Twenty thousand rations have just been ordered for troops that are expected to pass through this place on their return."

Madrid, Oct. 17.

The 30,000 French who are to occupy the Peninsula will be distributed through the provinces according to a new territorial division.—There will be in Madrid a marshal of France to command in chief, but not Oudinot, who appears extremely disgusted with all that takes place here. It is believed that this important place will be confided to Lauriston. You will hear of the repugnance which the French show for the extreme measures of Ferdinand. It is a fable. When the decree of the 1st October came to be known here, the liberals were insulted, outraged, stoned, and beaten in the streets. The French did not oppose these excesses, with the exception of the gens d'armes, who snatched a few unfortunate men from the fury of the populace, and who next day received orders to quit Madrid.

Riego has been tried and condemned to death. He will be transferred one of these days to the Town Prison. Cavia was his judge, the nephew of the bishop of Osmo, one of the regents, and the crime in the act of accusation is the having voted as a deputy of the Cortes the deposition of the king, during his translation to Cadiz, and the nomination of a regency. It is impossible to form an idea of the horrible treatment to which this unfortunate man has been subjected. By a refinement of cruelty, worthy of the Serenities, the custody of his person was confided to Zaluga, one of the chiefs of the rebellion of the 7th July, who took a pleasure in tormenting the prisoners in every possible manner. The populace were permitted, on the first day, to approach the dungeon in which Riego was confined, and to lead him with insults.

Letters from Alicant and Carthagena state, that several detachments of these garrisons, as well as the national militia of these two towns, and of Murcia, Orihuela, and several others, have joined the army of Ballasteros. In fact, all those who are compromised in the constitutional party, have every thing to fear from the reaction which is manifesting itself in consequence of the famous decree of the 1st October. Exposed to become victims of the populace excited by the monks, they will every where embrace the resolution of joining the different focuses of resistance scattered throughout the Peninsula.

Madrid, Oct. 20.

The emigration of the persons employed under the Cortes is now going on, and already 350 families have left Madrid. Passports for foreign countries have been refused, so that these poor wretches are obliged to take refuge in the provincial towns, many of which are full of fanaticism, and consequently there will be insults, persecutions, assassinations, &c. &c. Estremadura is in the greatest fermentation, or rather in perfect anarchy. The towns obey no person. Guerrillas are forming, and the disorder continually increases. The fate of Ballasteros is not known here; as to his army, numerous contradictory reports are in circulation. It is not disbanding, however, for had that been the case it would have been widely boasted of. All the ministers, here (and the ministers of state is none absent,) have begun that absolute government which Ferdinand is hereafter to extend on a grand scale. Every day some arbitrary decree is published.

FROM HAVANA.

The Spanish commissioners, who embarked at Alvarado, had arrived at Havana, in the schooner Fame, Hawley, and expressed an opinion that there was not the most distant hopes of a reconciliation with Mexico.

Capt. Gregory, of the U. S. schooner Grampus, stated at Havana, that several of the merchant of Tampico informed him that the government of Mexico had issued a decree of expulsion from the country of all European Spaniards granting the term of ninety days to those who embark for the Peninsula with their effects, and forty to those who proceed to the island of Cuba—that after the expiration of those periods, not only their property, should be confiscated, but no vessel bearing the Spanish flag should be admitted into any port of the Mexican territory.—This is the same information as reached us by way of New Orleans, which it serves to confirm.

Havana, Nov. 8.—By an order of the Superior Junta of this Treasury just issued, the exportation of gold and silver is allowed in foreign vessels, (gold paying 1½ and silver 3 per cent. duty) till the new tariff, which is in agitation, is carried into effect.

Capt. Hunter, from Grenada, confirms the account received by the way of Antigua, that the inhabitants of Barbadoes had destroyed a Methodist Chapel, and that much ferment existed there. The obnoxious priests had applied to the governor for protection, which was refused, and they had been obliged to flee to another island.

Madeira.—Capt. Baxter, who left Madeira, Oct. 29th, informs that a Portuguese frigate arrived there on the 8th from Lisbon, with from 5 to 600 troops, who took possession of Madeira, in the name of the king of Portugal. About 30 of the principal constitutionalists were arrested and imprisoned.



WASHINGTON, Dec. 2

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his private secretary, the following

## MESSAGE

Fellow citizens of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives,

Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavor to give in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion to the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting to you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it.—We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible, and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same, and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it that we should form a just estimate of our resources, revenue, and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and public defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries, and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, with out great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain to endeavour to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It appearing, from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange in like manner, the just claims of the citizens of the United States inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British government, which it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent having successfully closed their labors in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long pending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not as yet, had the desirable effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with o-

thers which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what just grounds it can be rejected. A minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the minister of the emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the north-west coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by his imperial majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.

Since the close of the last session of Congress, the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification, which may be due to citizens of the United States, under the decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the twelfth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the elevenh article of the treaty of twenty second February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the United States and Spain is also in session here; and as the term of three years, limited by the treaty for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of Congress, the attention of the legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the ministers of the United States, accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination and inflicting on its perpetrators, the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from a firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maritime wars, might meet the favorable consideration of the great European powers.—Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race, which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres, during the last session of Congress, proceeded, shortly afterwards, to their destinations. Of their arrival there, official intelligence has not yet been received. The minister appointed to the Republic of Chili will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A minister has been received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that ministers, or diplomatic agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The minister appointed to Spain, proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the sovereign to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprised, by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will form a just cause

of complaint to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers which might ere this have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost for ever all dominion over them—that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.—We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced than that the allied powers should have tho't a proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But the regards to those continents circumstances are entirely and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible therefore that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States, to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

(To be continued.)

# VERVOLG

Van de Curacaosche Courant van den 3den Januarij 1824.

NAAMLYST zoo van hooge en mindere ambtenaren als van gekwalificeerde personen die publieke functies uitoefenen op de eilanden Curacao, Bonaire en Aruba, opgemaakt den 1sten January 1824, van Zyne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht P. R. Cantz'laar, Gouverneur en Opperbevelhebber van de land- en zee magt op gemelde eilanden.

## OP CURACAO. CIVILE AMBTENAREN.

NAMEN.	KWALITEITEN.	NAMEN.	KWALITEITEN.
Mr. Isaac Johannes Rammelman Elsevier. Mr. Daniel Serrurier.	Hoofd Fiscaal. President van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie.	Lucas Hansz.	Koster, Voorzanger, Aanspreker en Scheutsman ter by de Hervormde Gemeente.
Hendrik Jacob Nuboer. Bernardus Anthony Caneryn. Theodoris Jutting. Charles August Baron de Larrey. Jan Jacob Beaujon. Frans Rojer. Gabriel Striddels. Johan Nicolaas Christoffel Jutting. Daniel Specht. Johan Fredrik Godliop Ziegler.	Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Raad van Politie. idem. idem. idem. Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. idem. idem. idem. Lid van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee Zaken. idem. Secretaris van den Raad van Politie en van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee Zaken, alsmede Gouvernements Secretaris. Secretaris van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie.	Godhep Christ. Hendk. Lobman. Wm. Rasmyn. G. Vos, j. z. Mr. Wm. Webb Doykisch } Cornelius Spencer.	Bakker. Stads Omroeper. Dood Graver. Leden van de wees-onbeheerde en desolate kamer, den titel voerende van weesmeester. Boekhouder en Pungerende Secretaris by wees onbeheerde en desolate boedel kamer. idem. Klerk ter voormelde kamer. idem. Pimmermansbaas Drukkeren. Lands M. kelner. Onderschoot en Marktmeester.
Jan Wm. Gerard Jutting. Wm. Prince.	Hoofd Ontvanger Magazyn Meester van alle Magazynen. Havenmeester. Inspecteur der wegen. Waag en Roomeester. Ontvanger van den impost op het middel van het klein Zegel, Accyemeester, Ontvanger der Haven en Placeet gelden, Roomeester en Commis der manifesten. Vendameester. Directeur van den impost op de Colaterale Successie.	Hendrik Vos. Jon Vos, g. z. Wm. Raven. Deweduwe van William Len. J. H. Sales. Wilhelm Dettlinger.	<b>MILITAIRE AMBTENAREN.</b> Waarnemende de Functien van Adv. Militair. Magazynmeester der Artillerie. Provoost geweldige.
Mr. Herman Rudolph Hayunga.	Hospitaalmeester. Stads Chirurgyn en Officier van gezondheid. Gouvernements Translateur en Interpretateur. Opper Visitateur. Boekhouder en eerste Commis. by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. 1ste Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. 1ste do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. 1ste do. „ Fiscaalst. 1ste Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Boekhouder by den Hoofd Ontvanger. 1ste Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien.	Mr. Herman Rudolph Hayunga. Johan Philip Schmidt. M. Weitz.	<b>WYK EN DISTRICTMEESTERS.</b>
Casper Lodewyk van Uytrecht. George Christiaan Muller. Willem Jan Leendert van Raders. H. J. Abbring, 1ste kapitein legenaar. Alexander Evertsen. Hendrik Schotborgh, j. z.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	Cornelis Gersira. Willem Hendrik Gersira. Dirk C. Neuman. Jon Vos, g. z.	<b>WILLEM STAD.</b> Wyk No. 1. " " 2. " " 3. " " 4.
Charles August Baron de Larrey. Isaac John. Rammelman Elsevier, jr.	Boekhouder en eerste Commis. by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. 1ste do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. 1ste do. „ Fiscaalst. 1ste Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Boekhouder by den Hoofd Ontvanger. 1ste Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien.	Barend Hendrik Joosten Pleter. Friedrik Wilhelm Rosco. Richard Vegt. Andries Anthon Munnigh. Johannes Hermanns Palm.	<b>OVERZYDE.</b> Wyk No. 1. " " 2. " " 3. " " 4. " " 5.
Anthony Hendrikus Bergen. Johan Christoff Schuler. Mordechey Ricardo. Johannes Palm, h. z. Jan Godfried George Searbow.	Boekhouder en eerste Commis. by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. 1ste do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. 1ste do. „ Fiscaalst. 1ste Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Boekhouder by den Hoofd Ontvanger. 1ste Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien.	Pieter Craneveldt. Cornelis Dewindt Semerel. Jan Veeris. Lucas Hansz.	<b>PIETERMAAY.</b> Wyk No. 1. " " 2. " " 3. " " 4.
Johannes Rudolf Latta.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	August Wilhelm Neuman.	<b>SCHARLO.</b> (Wykmeester)
Hermanus Kikkert. Salomon Bulté. Pieter Gersira.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	Willem Craneveldt Hoyer. Adriaan Vos. M. H. A. Correa.	<b>OOST DIVISIE.</b> 1ste district. 2de „ 3de „
Anthony Beaujon. Herman Boye.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	M. E. van der Dys. Louis P. de Rochemont. J. P. Lassar.	<b>WEST DIVISIE.</b> 1ste district. 2de „ 3de „
Willem Graval. Roelof Raven. Wm. Prince, jr. Johan August Ferdinand Hellmund. Isaac Johannes Rammelman Elsevier, jr.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	Wartines Bernardus Schotborgh. Christoffel Godfried F. Hoyer.	<b>MIDDEN DIVISIE.</b> 1ste district. 2de „
Gerard Schotborgh, g. z. Anthony Maduro.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	David Cohen Henriques. Daniel Jaerren Loba. Hendrik Hommae. Jacob Aben-tar. Johannes Craneveldt.	<b>TRANSLATEURS EN INTERPRETEURS.</b>
Wm Hendrik Gersira. Andries Anthon Munnigh.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	Thomnes Stals. Pieter Noyings. Christoffel Jeldes Patter. Christiaan Fredrik Stoenhof. Johannes Everhard. Wilhelm Willoms. Frans Riechter. Hendrik Snitzer. Herman Lewedeg. Jon de Vries.	<b>MAKELAARS.</b>
Jan Veeris. Barend Hendrik Joosten Pleter. Cornelis Gersira. Johan G. Muller.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	Martines Bernardus Schotborgh. Christoffel Godfried F. Hoyer.	<b>DIAENAREN DER POLICIE EN JUSTITIE.</b> Onder agent van Politie. idem. idem. idem. idem. idem. Dienaar van Justitie. idem. idem. idem.
Jean Veeris, jr. Johannes Wilt. Hendk. Lingsteyl.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	Thomnes Stals. Pieter Noyings. Christoffel Jeldes Patter. Christiaan Fredrik Stoenhof. Johannes Everhard. Wilhelm Willoms. Frans Riechter. Hendrik Snitzer. Herman Lewedeg. Jon de Vries.	<b>BONAIRE.</b> Kommandeur. 1ste Opzigter. 2de dito. Opzigter over de Veerkorale. Opzigter van de reede. Chirurgye. Opzigter der booten en Jagtmeester
Jan Anton Quast. Johannes de Veer, Jasper zoon. Joh. Wm. Fredrik Gravenhorst. P. J. Beaujon.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	Isaac de Broet. Coriel Magnus Neuman. J. C. F. Wygel. J. Andries Kronenberg. Geerard Taber. Jaan Louis Strack. Nicolaas Martyn.	<b>ARUBA.</b> Kommandeur. Vice kommandeur. Ontvanger. Opzigter.
Cornelis de Windt Semerel. Johannes Hermanus Palm. Johan Georg Wyp	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.	Jacob Thieles. Jan van der Bliet. Laurens Cress. Jaan Anthony Odeber.	
Thomnes Dijkster Kook.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.		
Johan Pieter Quast.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.		
Pieter Fransois Koeyern. Pieter Andries Charja. Frans Bergman. F. M. Neuman. Willem Lingsteyl. A. Steehing. A. van der Mussel. P. Usha. J. P. Groes. F. Frankon. G. Penna. G. Raven. I. H. Sales. H. van der Heyden. Marten Leonard Elna. August Willem Neuman.	Leeds. Assistent by den Inspecteur der wegen. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie. Klerk by den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien. Klerk ten dienste van het Collegie van Commerce en Zee zaken. Klerk ter Fiscaalst. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Waag klerk. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary, Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen. Klerk by den Hoofd Ontvanger. Do. „ „ Ontvanger van het middel op het klein Zegel. Klerk ter Secretary van den Raad van Politie. Do. „ Gouvernements Secretary. Do. „ do. do. Commis by den Magazynmeester van alle Magazynen.		

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his private secretary, the following

## MESSAGE

*Fellow citizens of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives*

Many important subjects will claim attention during the present session, and I shall endeavor to give in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the extent of the interests on which I have to speak, and of their great importance to every part of our union. I enter on it with zealous thorough conviction that there never was a period since the establishment of our government, when, regarding the condition of the world, and its bearing on us, there was a necessity for devotion to the public service, and for the performance of their respective duties, or for virtue, firmness, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting to you a new Congress, I shall proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar solicitation, from a knowledge that, in this country, shall comply more fully with the principles of our government. The people are exclusively the sovereign, it is indubitable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. In the dark, they must be incompetent. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and more likely to be astray by their particular interests, than the great body of our constituents living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, therefore, the department of the government, and the individuals in each, are responsible, and they will demand full their information, the better they may be enabled to form of the wisdom, of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. The aid of a dispassionate judgment, much aid may be obtained, while their approbation or censure be the greatest incentive, and most guard, for virtuous actions, and their disapprobation the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests in all vital questions, are the same, and their feelings, as well as by interest, are proportionably strengthened as they are informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is my knowledge that local prejudices are being surmounted, and that a national spirit, tending to foster care and protection of the great interests of our union, is steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations, and our transactions with each, is thought peculiarly necessary. Equally necessary we should form a just estimate of our resources, and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national and public defence. It is by rendering aid to other nations, that we may expect to be respected by them. It is by our ability to resist and redress wrongs, that we may acquire respect.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have respectively reported, in compliance with the provisions of the treaty, that the same might be referred to the arbitration of a friendly power. It bears however, that it would be difficult, and possibly impossible, for any power to perform that duty without great delay and much inconvenience. A proposal has been made by the British government, and acceded to by that of the United States, to endeavour to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It appearing, from the experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial interests between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by negotiation, while each party pursued its own course, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, and to arrange in like manner, that of the citizens of the United States with the states and territories bordering on the Mississippi and rivers which empty into the Gulf of Mexico, to the navigation of that river to the sea, and to these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British government, and it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent have successfully closed their labors on the sixth, and have proceeded to the consideration of those relating to the seventh. The progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the belief that it will be completed in the course of the present session.

The negotiation which had been opened with the French government on the subject of the claims of the citizens of the United States, upon the French government, for the seizure and confiscations of their property, has not as yet, had the desired result. This claim rests on the same principle as that of the citizens of the United States, upon the British government, for the seizure and confiscations of their property, during the late war.